The Story of the Nations.

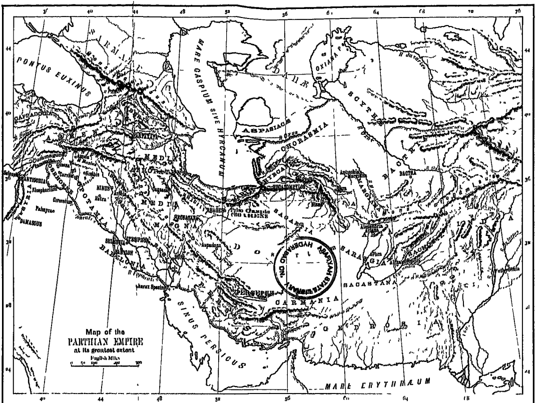
PARTHIA.

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS.

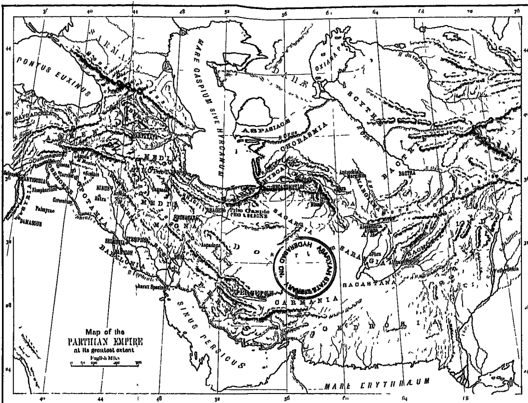
Large Crown 8vo, Cloth, Illustrated, 5s.
The Volumes are also kept in the following Special Bindings: Half Persian, cloth sides, gilt top; Full calf, half extra, marbled edges; Tree calf, gilt edges, gold roll inside, full gilt back.

1. **ROME.** By Arthur Gilman, M.A.
2. **THE JEWS.** By Prof. J. K. Hosmer.
3. **GERMANY.** By Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
4. **CARTHAGE.** By Prof. Alfred J. Church.
5. **ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE.** By Prof. J. P. Mahaffy.
6. **THE MOORS IN SPAIN.** By Stanley Lane Poole.
7. **ANCIENT EGYPT.** By Prof. George Rawlinson.
8. **HUNGARY.** By Prof. Arminius Vambéry.
9. **THE SARACENS.** By Arthur Gilman, M.A.
10. **IRELAND.** By the Hon. Emily Lawless.
11. **CHALDEA.** By Zénaïde A. Ragozin.
12. **THE GOTHS.** By Henry Bradley.
13. **ASSYRIA.** By Zénaïde A. Ragozin.
14. **TURKEY.** By Stanley Lane-Poole.
15. **HOLLAND.** By Prof. J. E. Thorold Rogers.
16. **MEDIÆVAL FRANCE.** By Gustave Masson.
17. **PERSIA.** By S. G. W. Benjamin.
18. **PHŒNICIA.** By Prof. Geo. Rawlinson.
19. **MEDIA.** By Zénaïde A. Ragozin.
20. **THE HANSA TOWNS.** By Helen Zimmern.
21. **EARLY BRITAIN.** By Prof. Alfred J. Church.
22. **THE BARBARY CORSAIRS.** By Stanley Lane-Poole.
23. **RUSSIA.** By W. R. Morfill, M.A.
24. **THE JEWS UNDER THE ROMANS.** By W. Douglas Morrison.
25. **SCOTLAND.** By John Mackintosh, LL.D.
26. **SWITZERLAND.** By Mrs. Lina Hug and R. Stead.
27. **MEXICO.** By Susan Hale.
28. **PORTUGAL.** By H. Morse Stephens.
29. **THE NORMANS.** By Sarah Orne Jewett.
30. **THE BYZANTINE EMPIRE.** By C. W. C. Oman.
31. **SICILY: Phœnician, Greek and Roman.** By the late Prof. E. A. Freeman.
32. **THE TUSCAN REPUBLICS.** By Bella Duffy.
33. **POLAND.** By W. R. Morfill, M.A.
34. **PARTHIA.** By Prof. George Rawlinson.

London: T. FISHER UNWIN, Paternoster Square, E.C.



Map of the
PARTHIAN EMPIRE
at its greatest extent
English Miles
PONTUS EUXINUS
MARE CASPIUM SIVE HYRCANUM
ASPASIACÆ
CHORASMIA
OXIANA
CAPPADOCIA
ANTIOCHIA
DAMASCUS
Palmyrae
Circesium
Hatra
NINUS
MEDIA
SELEUCIA
CTESIPHON
BABYLON
BACTRA
PERSEPOLIS
CARMANIA
SACASTANA
SINUS PERSICUS
MARE ERYTHRÆUM


Map of the
PARTHIAN EMPIRE
at its greatest extent
English Miles
PONTUS EUXINUS
MARE CASPIUM SIVE HYRCANUM
ASPASIACAE
CHORASMIA
OXIANA
SCYTHAE
BACTRA
CAPPADOCIA
ARMENIA
MEDIA
ANTIOCHIA
SYRIA
DAMASCUS
Palmyrae
Circesium
Nicephorium
NINUS
Hatra
MESOPOTAMIA
SELEUCIA
CTESIPHON
BABYLON
BABYLONIA
MEDIA MAGNA
PERSEPOLIS
CARMANIA
SACASTANA
GEDROSIA
SINUS PERSICUS
MARE ERYTHRAEUM
Charax Spasini
Pylae Caspiae
CHOARENE
Ecbatana
Aspadana
RHAGAE

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens traverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettreck and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses, The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettreck and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershеez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

PAGE

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens traverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Etteck and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses, The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettreck and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettreck and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace ; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershеez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20') upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershecz, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tersheez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo.

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

seventy miles. This region, in the earliest times of which we have any distinct historical knowledge, was parcelled out into two countries, belonging to two different peoples, and known respectively as Parthia and Hyrcania. The exact line of demarcation which separated the two, it is impossible to trace; but there is sufficient proof, that, while Hyrcania lay towards the north and west, the Parthians held the districts towards the east and south. The valleys of the Ettrek and the Gurghan belonged to the former, while the regions south and east of these valleys, the skirt of the southern mountains from Damaghan to Shebri-No, and the valleys of the Tejend and the river of Nishapur, constituted the country of the latter.

If the limits of Parthia Proper be thus defined, it will have corresponded nearly to the modern Persian province of Khorasan—that is to say, it will have extended from about Damaghan (long. 54° 20′) upon the west to the Heri-rud, or river of Herat, upon the east, and have comprised the modern districts of Damaghan, Shah-rud, Sebzawar, Nishapur, Meshed, Tershcez, and Shebri-No. Its length from east to west will have been about three hundred miles, and its average width about a hundred or a hundred and twenty. It will have contained an area of about 33,000 square miles, being thus about equal in size to Ireland, Bavaria, or St. Domingo..

The general character of the region is, as has been observed, rich and productive. The mountain formation consists of four or five distinct ranges, having between them latitudinal valleys, with glens transverse to their courses. The valleys are often well

Q

R

S

Q

R

S

Q

R

S